

2024, the largest U.S. commitment ever made to build capacity in developing countries to adapt to and manage the impacts of climate change by 2030.

Congress must meet the moment and deliver robust appropriations for adaptation finance. As one of the wealthiest and most developed countries, we have a moral obligation to act. We cannot back away from our promises, as acting on climate is a matter of life or death.

COP26 succeeded in renewing developed countries' climate finance commitments and helped catalyze increased private sector climate finance commitments at levels never seen before. Climate finance refers to the local, national, or transnational financing that supports mitigation and adaptation actions to address climate change. In 2009, parties with more resources collectively committed to unlock \$100 billion per year from public and private sources between 2020 and 2025 to support those that are less resourced and more vulnerable cut their emissions and adapt to climate impacts. A report by Germany and Canada commissioned by the U.K., the host of this year's COP, found that developed countries are not set to meet the climate finance target until 2023—3 years late.

In April, President Biden said the U.S. would double its contribution to \$5.7 billion, and in his first speech to the United Nations as President, he pledged in September to “double that number again,” bringing the Nation's commitment to \$11.4 billion per year by 2024. Consistent, strong support for the U.S. contribution to the Green Climate Fund—GCF—is indispensable in financing global endeavors to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement. U.S. contributions to the GCF and other multilateral and bilateral partnerships have the potential to mobilize additional public and private sector funds, highly leveraging the impact of our investments.

As Congress works to pass transformative legislation for a clean domestic economy, COP26 provided a chance for the United States and our global partners to reevaluate and negotiate new objectives, strategies, and commitments to tackle climate change through various lenses.

Each day of the climate conference explored a new theme. Our delegation had the opportunity to attend the entirety of “Nature Day.” Agriculture, forestry, and other land use account for nearly one-quarter of global greenhouse gas emissions. They also support global food security and millions of jobs. At the same time, ecosystems protect us; healthy forests absorb emissions, and wetlands defend our coastlines against storm surges. On November 6, 26 nations committed to sustainable farming policies, such as reducing low carbon practices that would in turn scale back emissions and prevent unnecessary pollution.

At home, the Build Back Better Act will provide major financial support to

farmers and ranchers who adopt “climate smart agriculture and forestry” practices that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and sequester additional carbon stocks in soils and vegetation. The delegation met with a range of foreign officials and civil society leaders, received a briefing from Secretary John Kerry, conducted a side event at the U.S. Center on Congress' climate agenda—in which nine Senators participated—and held a press conference at the COP site to share our views with the public.

That same day, U.S. Agency for International Development—USAID—Administrator Samantha Power and the Rockefeller Foundation signed a memorandum of understanding forming the basis of a strategic partnership between USAID, Power Africa, and the newly launched Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet.

Senator COONS and I were honored to give remarks during the official signing ceremony in the Sustainable Development Goal 7—SDG7—Pavilion as original sponsors of the Electrify Africa Act of 2015. The partnerships will advance the goals of ending energy poverty in Africa, combating climate change, and strengthening the enabling environment for clean energy.

Alongside the events marking Nature Day, our trip marked the end of Week One of COP26, with negotiations gathering pace and work focusing on Week Two. After our delegation departed, the parties completed the Rulebook, after 6 years of discussions. These guidelines to implement the Paris Agreement rules include transparency rules to report on emissions and measure our collective progress toward achievement of NDCs.

After more than 5 years and with the processes mostly in place, the global community is clearly committed to tackling the climate crisis. We must now enter the next phase with a laserlike focus on implementation of the agreement wherein we meet our commitments through urgent and ambitious action.

I wish to applaud my colleagues for joining the delegation to Glasgow and beyond and thank Senate Democratic leadership for recognizing and supporting our work abroad. COP26 put us on a clear path with discrete steps to achieve our 2030 goals and set a much closer course to achieving a clean economy with net zero emissions by mid-century. I urge the U.S. Senate to turn the ambition achieved at COP26 into action in this decisive decade.

REMEMBERING DAVE FRISHBERG

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, Oregon is mourning a Portland treasure, Dave Frishberg, who passed away on November 17.

While perhaps best known for writing the song “I’m Just a Bill” for the iconic Schoolhouse Rock television series, Dave was also a virtuoso pianist with a songwriting gift that reached

far beyond his work for that classic series. During his career, Dave worked with a wide array of talented musicians, including Rosemary Clooney, Gene Krupa, and Zoot Sims. A versatile composer, his compositions ranged from melancholy ballads to satirical ditties, and his wry wit was well known as one of the sharpest in the business.

Dave has left an indelible mark not only on Capitol Hill, where one frequently sees references to “I’m Just a Bill” on floor charts and in press releases, but also in the minds of generations of young Americans lucky enough to grow up watching Schoolhouse Rock with the lyrics still etched in their memories decades later.

David Lee Frishberg was born on March 23, 1933, in Saint Paul, MN. He took an early interest in jazz, bebop, and boogie woogie as a teen, while playing as a house musician in Saint Paul. Noting in his memoir, “Jazz musicians were hip, they were funny, they were sensitive, they were clannish, and they seemed to have the best girlfriends.” In 1957, Dave moved to New York City, where he established himself as a pianist in the vibrant music scene of Greenwich Village. While in New York, he wrote and performed other well-known songs such as “My Attorney Bernie” and “Peel Me a Grape.” He moved to Los Angeles in 1971, where he earned acclaim in the jazz and comedy scenes through his work with Schoolhouse Rock and his “Dave Frishberg Songbook” series. An unassuming vocalist with a reedy voice, Frishberg was nominated four times during his career for Grammy awards, all for Best Jazz Vocals.

Dave, who called Portland his home for the past 35 years and is survived by his wife April Magnusson and two sons from a previous marriage, inspired millions of schoolchildren and music lovers across Oregon and the entire country. He will be greatly missed, even as his legacy lives on for generations to come.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Swann, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 10:02 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the